JUNE 17, 1775. THE NUMBER 1245.

VIRGINIA GAZETTE.

With the Freſheſt ADVICES, FOREIGN and DOMESTICK.

IN CIVITATE LIBERA LINGUAM MENTEMQUE LIBERAS ESSE DEBERE. — SUET. in TIB. S. 28.

PRINTED by JOHN DIXON and WM. HUNTER, at the POST OFFICE.

ALL Perſons may be ſupplied with this Paper at 12/6 a Year, and have Advertiſements (of a moderate Length) inſerted for 3/. the firſt Week, and 2/. each Week after.——Printing Work done at this Office in the neateſt Manner, with Care and Expedition.

CONCLUSION *of the* DEBATES *on the* FISHERY BILL.

THE learned Lord (Lord Camden) having thus touched on the *injuſtice* of the act, and the *impracticability* of conqueſt, eſſayed to convince his noble auditory that it was wholly *unneceſſary*; for, admitted the conqueſt certain, could we ſpare men and money ſufficient for the maintenance of the colonies as ſo many ſubjugated provinces? Were there no appearances of a rupture with France and Spain? Foreign wars had been cautiouſly avoided; was a war with our colonies more juſtifiable on the principles of neceſſity? If the opinion of the Miniſtry was to be collected from their meaſures, the precipitation with which they entered into a war with America, would lead a nice obſerver to conclude that they thought it highly neceſſary. On the ſide of Adminiſtration not the ſmalleſt tendency to *conciliatory* meaſures had appeared. A noble Lord, in the other Houſe, did but make a motion which carried the appearance of ſuch intentions, and his troops were thrown into the utmoſt confuſion; they were determined that an iota ſhould be yielded. An illuſtrious perſonage, whoſe abilities were ſhining teſtimonies of the beneficence of providence to ſome peculiar favourites, a man to whom this country owed perhaps her exiſtence, at any rate her greatneſs, and that *pride* of conqueſt (which now had precipitated her into wicked contentions for *dominion*) this great perſonage, after ſpending much time, thought, and deliberation, to form a plan that might happily reconcile the jarring intereſts of both countries, had propoſed a bill which was not ſuffered to lay four and twenty hours on the table for conſideration. The learned Lord only mentioned the circumſtance, that the record of that day's debate might be expunged from the journals, and that hiſtory might give the lie to ſuch an infamous tranſaction, if ever malice ſhould tranſmit it to poſterity.

Thus much for conciliatory plans, which were rejected as wholly incompatible with the complexional caſt of the preſent meaſures. The learned Lord concluding therefore that war was determined on, cloſed his addreſs in the following words: "As an Engliſhman I cannot wiſh harm to my native country; but I wiſh moſt ſincerely that the Americans may *preſerve their liberty*."

Lord Sandwich, in reply, obſerved, that the facts which the evidence had been called to prove were ſimply theſe: That *three thouſand* ſeamen were bred every year by the Britiſh Newfoundland fiſhery; that, conſequently, in ten years, *thirty thouſand* ſeamen were added to the maritime ſtrength of this country; that this was an object of vaſt conſequence, and if the New England fiſhery produced hardly any ſeamen it was too much to ſacrifice the maritime ſtrength of England to a people who had committed every outrage againſt the ſovereign authority of this country.

The noble Lord alledged, that it was illiberal to cavil at the evidence; Mr. Liſter was a merchant of conſiderable conſequence, and great reſpectability.

With regard to the impracticability of conquering America, the noble Lord who ſpoke laſt could not be ſerious when he queſtioned the power of Great Britain in this reſpect; ſo far from the inferiority of numbers, being any obſtruction to ſucceſs of the Engliſh troops, the contrary was the real fact, inferiority of numbers, however paradoxical it might ſeem, would acceleraté ſucceſs; there was a prodigious difference between diſciplined troops and a multitudinous rabble; if matters ſhould be puſhed to extremity, the noble Lord, for his part, would wiſh, that *one hundred thouſand* Americans ſhould take the field, in preference to *twenty thouſand*; the reaſon was this; troops muſt have ſubſiſtence, the greater number of troops, therefore, the greater will be the difficulty of procuring ſubſiſtence, and conſequently the country people will ſuffer great diſtreſſes, which will ſoon lead them to ſeek that protection, from a legal government, which they fail to experience from anarchy and civil diſcord; thus the Americans would conquer themſelves by eating up their country.

But was this not likely to be the caſe, the noble Lord had no ſort of opinion of the bravery of the Americans; he thought them mere bluſterers, who felt bold only in proportion as danger was at a diſtance, and when it approached would lay down their arms, or broom ſticks, and run away. At the ſiege of Louiſbourg a party of theſe *brave* Americans were employed, they talked of the wonderous feats they would perform, and compared themſelves to *Romans*; but finding the place likely to make reſiſtance, theſe *Romans*, very courageouſly, ran away. And thus they would do on every occaſion if real danger approached, when, at a diſtance, they would bluſter, reſolve, write, proteſt, and look big.

With reſpect to *taxation*, the learned Lord who ſpoke laſt had cavilled at the perſon, who thought "*taxation* no tyranny." Lord Sandwich confeſſed he thought it no tyranny; "for, if it was a tyranny, the Engliſh were the moſt tyrannized over of any people under Heaven, for they were the moſt heavily taxed."

Lord Shelburne combated the bill thus. If it was meant as a bill to regulate the fiſhery, Parliamentary aid was totally unneceſſary, the official powers annexed to the Admiralty department were quite ſufficient; if the bill was not meant as a commercial regulation, it was foreign to the purpoſe to talk of the advantages that would accrue to the Britiſh Newfoundland fiſhery. Whenever the regulations of this or any other branch of commerce ſhould come before that Houſe, there was no doubt but that attention would be paid which the magnitude of the object required, but the noble Lord recollected a writer who compared the intricate mazes and meanderings of commerce to the multiplicity of almoſt imperceptible *fibres*, with which the body of man abounded. The circuitous courſe of trade it was impoſſible to trace through the ſeveral channels, it eluded the ken of the human intellect as the finer fibres of the body defeated the explorations of the human ſight; it required, therefore, the moſt accurate attention to obtain even a ſuperficial knowledge of the one, the moſt diligent inſpection to be tolerably converſant in the other.

With reſpect to the ſuppoſed advantages derivable from the Britiſh fiſhery, the noble Lord was not inclinable to attribute thoſe advantages ſo much to the fiſhery, conſidered as a branch of commerce in the abſtract, as to certain practices adopted by the perſons concerned in the fiſhery, with which Sir Hugh Palliſer was intimately acquainted, thought it would have been highly indelicate to have preſſed him on the ſubject.

The noble Earl paid the higheſt compliments to Sir Hugh Palliſer, both as a commander and a moſt ſkilful navigator; in the latter capacity the noble Earl had tried him, during the time he had the honour to bear a part in the adminiſtration of this country. Sir Hugh had foiled de Guerchy in ſo many points, that the Frenchman had deſcribed him to be "*dur comme mi Lord Chatham.*"

The noble Earl expreſſed his ſurpriſe that ſo much attention ſhould now be paid to the Newfoundland fiſhery. Was it a greater object than at the time of paſſing the Canada bill? For by that bill the territories of Newfoundland were infringed, yet ſuch infringement was not urged as the leaſt objection to that bill. That the Newfoundland fiſhery merited the attention of Government was certain, for it was an object on which the Councils in King William's time employed their attention; and even ſo early as Charles II. the meaſures of that Prince were execrated, becauſe they were fraught with ſuch pernicious policy as to permit the French to ſhare in the Newfoundland fiſhery. The regulations, therefore, of this fiſhery being in the Admiralty department, the preſent act was ſuperfluous; but, if it was deſigned to coerce the Americans, time would diſcover whether the tide of popularity ran againſt the favourers or oppoſers of that, and other acts of a ſimilar complexion.

Lord Suffolk in favour of the bill ſaid, it was not meant entirely to deprive the New Englanders of their fiſhery; for the faith of Parliament would be pledged to reſtore the fiſhery the inſtant it ſhould appear that the Americans had returned to their obedience.

Lord Radnor declared that he had never yet been able to make up his mind on the affairs of America, ſo as to give his vote on either ſide of the queſtion; but what had fell from the laſt noble Lord had determined him to give his voice *againſt* the bill. For, if the Newfoundland fiſhery was a moſt valuable branch of commerce to *this* nation he could not be perſuaded to pledge his faith, as a Lord of Parliament, for the ſurrender of that trade to the Americans.

The Duke of Grafton, in reply to whet fell from Lord Camden, ſaid, it could not be expected that Lord Chatham's conciliatory bill ſhould paſs the Houſe, as it ſtruck at the repeal of no leſs than *nine* acts of Parliament, ſome of which were money bills. His Grace avowed himſelf the ſame ſtrenuous friend of America, however appearances might be againſt him. He wiſhed to ſee the period when the taxation of America would be diſpenſed with, as an amplitude of taxes included in their purchaſe of Engliſh manufactures.

Lord Abingdon ſaid, that reaſon, juſtice, conſcience, principle, and inſtinct, all prompted him to pronounce the bill a moſt infernal and diabolic meaſure. How the Right Reverend Bench reconciled it to their conſciences, he was unable to conceive; for his part, he put his truſt in the Almighty, and though he knew all he could ſay would avail nothing againſt a miniſterial majority, yet he cautioned the Lords againſt injuſtice, as in the judicial viſitation of Providence it generally fell heavy on the heads of thoſe who planned iniquity.

This cloſed the debate, and on a diviſion the numbers ſtood thus, for the bill 104, againſt the bill 29.

His Excellency Governor Colden's *anſwer to the addreſs publiſhed in our laſt.*

GENTLEMEN,

I HAVE the beſt authority to aſſure you, that our moſt gracious Sovereign, and both Houſes of Parliament have declared their readineſs to afford every juſt and reaſonable indulgence to the colonies, whenever they ſhould make a proper application, on the ground of any real grievances they may have to complain of. This declaration has been followed by a reſolution of the Houſe of Commons, which it was expected would have manifeſted the juſtice and moderation of Parliament, and a diſpoſition to comply with every wiſh of the ſubjects in America. They offer to forbear every kind of taxation or aſſeſſment on America, except ſuch as are neceſſary for the regulation of commerce; and only require that the colonies ſhould make proviſion, by ſuch ways and means as are beſt ſuited to their reſpective circumſtances, for contributing a proportion to the common defence of the empire, and for the ſupport of their own civil government and the adminiſtration of juſtice. His Majeſty's Miniſters did not doubt this temper in Parliament would meet with ſuch a return on the part of the colonies, as would lead to a happy iſſue of the preſent diſputes, and to a re-eſtabliſhment of the public tranquillity, on grounds of equity, juſtice, and moderation. Is it not then to be lamented as the moſt unfortunate event, that the patience of the people was exhauſted at the moment of this proſpect of a peaceable and happy accompliſhment of all their wiſhes? Will not thoſe in whom they now confide, yet endeavour to obtain it? Muſt this country, till now happy and flouriſhing beyond parallel, be involved in the dreadful calamities ever attendant on civil war, while there remains one poſſible means, untried, by which ſo great, ſo cruel an evil might be averted! You tell me, Gentlemen, that the people have loſt all confidence in the ordinary officers of Government, and that they have caſt their eyes upon you for advice and direction. I cannot diveſt myſelf of the moſt affectionate concern for the welfare, the peace, and proſperity of the people over whom I have ſo long preſided as the immediate repreſentative of their auguſt Sovereign, with whom I have lived the term of a long life, and among whom I leave all that is dear and valuable to me. I am impelled by my duty, and a moſt zealous attachment to the intereſt and ſafety of this people, to exhort you not to irritate the preſent enraged ſtate of their minds, nor ſuffer them to plunge into labyrinths, from whence they can neither advance nor retreat, but through blood and deſolation.

His Majeſty's Miniſters have, in the ſtrongeſt terms, expreſſed the ſatisfaction with which the King received the aſſurance of the loyalty and affection of his faithful ſubjects in this government, and of their ardent deſire for a permanent reconciliation with the mother country. I cannot then conceive upon what grounds a ſuſpicion is entertained, that the city of New York is to be reduced to the preſent ſituation of Boſton. I have not had the leaſt intimation that any regular troops were deſtined for this province. It is proper that General Gage ſhould know your ſentiments on this ſubject, and I ſhall embrace the firſt opportunity of communicating your requeſt to him. At the ſame time, I think there is reaſon to ſuſpect that this report has been invented to facilitate the introduction of an armed force from Connecticut, which I am told is meditated. Will not the apprehenſion of ſuch a deſign rouſe you, Gentlemen, and every virtuous citizen, to avert, by every means in your power, a meaſure ſo degrading, ſo dangerous to the honour, the ſafety, and freedom of this colony.

I have beheld with inexpreſſible anxiety the ſtate of tumult and diſorder which raged in the metropolis of this province; and I am ſorry that a recent inſtance ſince your appointment, revives the threatening proſpect of inſecurity to which the inhabitants are reduced. I exhort you to carry into effect the aſſurances you give me, that you are determined to improve that confidence with which the people have honoured you, in ſtrengthening the hands of the civil magiſtrates. Let this be done immediately, and with impartial firmneſs on every occaſion, that the houſes, perſons, and property of your fellow citizens may not be attacked and inſulted with impunity, and every degree of domeſtic ſecurity and happineſs ſapped to the foundation.

CADWALLADER COLDEN.

MAY 13, 1775.

LONDON, *March*, 1775.

The following addreſs has been ſent to Ireland for publication, and ſhould be publiſhed in all the American papers.

ADDRESS *to the* SOLDIERS.

Gentlemen,

YOU are about to embark for America, to compel your fellow ſubjects there to ſubmit to POPERY and SLAVERY. It is the glory of the Britiſh ſoldier, that he is the defender, not the deſtroyer of the civil and religious rights of the people. The Engliſh ſoldiery are immortalized in hiſtory for their attachment to the religion and liberties of their country.

When King James II. endeavoured to introduce the Roman Catholic religion and arbitrary power in Great Britain, he had an army encamped on Hounſlow Heath, to terrify the people. Seven Biſhops were ſeized upon, and ſent to the Tower. But they appealed to the laws of their country, and were ſet at liberty. When this news reached the camp, the ſhouts of joy were ſo great, that they re-echoed in the Royal Palace. This, however, did not quite convince the King, of the averſion of the ſoldiers to be the inſtruments of oppreſſion againſt their fellow ſubjects. He therefore made another trial. He ordered the guards to be drawn up, and the word was given, that thoſe who did not chooſe to ſupport the King's meaſures ſhould ground their arms. When, behold, to his utter confuſion, and their internal honour, the whole body grounded their arms.

You, Gentlemen, will ſoon have an opportunity of ſhewing equal virtue. You will be called upon to imbrue your hands in the blood of your fellow ſubjects in America, becauſe they will not ſubmit to be ſlaves, and are alarmed at the eſtabliſhment of Popery and arbitrary power in one half of their country.

Whether you will draw thoſe ſwords which have defended them againſt their enemies to butcher them into a reſignation of their rights, which they hold as the ſons of Engliſhmen, is in your breaſts. That you will not ſtain the laurels you have gained from France, by dipping them in civil blood, is every good man's hope.

Arts will no doubt be uſed to perſuade you, that it is your duty to obey orders, and that you are ſent upon the juſt and righteous errand of cruſhing rebellion. But your own hearts will tell you, that the people may be ſo ill treated, as to make reſiſtance neceſſary. You know, that violence and injury offered from one man to another, has always ſome pretence of right and reaſon to juſtify it. So it is between the people and their rulers.

Therefore, whatever hard names and accuſations may be beſtowed upon your fellow ſubjects in America, be aſſured that they have not deſerved them; but are driven, by the moſt cruel treatment, into deſpair. In this deſpair they are compelled to defend their liberties, after having tried, in vain, every peaceable means of obtaining redreſs of their manifold grievances.

Before God and man they are right.

Your honour then, Gentlemen, as ſoldiers, and your humanity as men, forbid you to be the inſtruments of forcing chains upon your injured and oppreſſed fellow ſubjects. Remember that your firſt obedience is due to God, and that whoever bids you ſhed innocent blood, bids you act contrary to his commandments. I am, Gentlemen, yours, &c.

AN OLD SOLDIER.

LONDON, *April* 3.

WE learn, from America, that notwithstanding the vigilance of the King's cruisers, a Dutch ship hath gained a port to the northward of Louisburg, and hath landed 16,000 stand of arms, with a proportion of powder, &c. and that the Americans are in possession of them, and in high spirits on the acquisition.

Last week a remittance was made from Copenhagen to the Bank of 12,000l. for the use of the Queen of Denmark. The allowance is always sent here, from whence it is remitted to Zell, according to agreement, and is punctually paid half yearly.

A private letter has been received at the Admiralty office within these few days, by the way of Holland, from Seville, which brought information that 8 Spanish ships of war were at one of the Spanish ports, fully fitted out, and waiting for orders.

A man of war is just arrived express from Gibraltar, with the news of Mr. Frazer's losing his head at Algiers, the Dey having caused it to be struck off. The Dey always assured Government that Mr. Frazer was so obnoxious to the Mahometans, that he could not answer for any consequences if they still persisted in his embassy.

April 12. Lord North made a new motion in the House of Commons yesterday, which has a very popoular aspect. His Lordship moved, "that this House do resolve itself into a committee of the whole House on Thursday fortnight, to consider of the encouragements proper to be given to the fisheries from Great Britain and Ireland." The motion being seconded, Mr. Burke rose, and expressed his satisfaction at hearing a proposition from the noble Lord in favour of Ireland, but he hoped it was not to be the effect of resentment towards America, or that Ireland was to acquire any advantages on the foundation of oppressing the colonies; he likewise hoped that our commercial policy would proceed upon general, impartial, permanent principles. Sir William Mayne gave his opinion in favour of the motion; and Mr. Thomas Townshend, in a spirited manner, expatiated on the narrow principles of policy, which had prevailed for many years in our commercial regulations with respect to Ireland, and he hoped the House would now have an opportunity to consider thoroughly the state of that kingdom, and to act upon a more liberal plan, by enquiring what branches of trade they were deprived of which they might enjoy without detriment to Great Britain. These candid hints called up Mr. Conolly, who, in a decent, respectful manner, mentioned the constant loyalty, and dutiful submission of Ireland (his native country) to England; he then mentioned the burthens it had cheerfully borne; the augmentation of its standing army at the request of this country, and the weight of enormous pensions on its revenues; after which he mentioned some branches of commerce, particularly the woollen trade to Turkey, which had absolutely been lost to England, through her jealousy to Ireland. This turn of the debate gave occasion for Mr. Burke to propose an amendment to Lord North's motion, by adding the word trade; but Lord North very justly objected to an amendment which would introduce such an extensive variety of matter, and said, that for the present it was only meant, from hints that had been thrown out in the course of the American debates, to see what advantages could be given to Great Britain and Ireland, by proper encouragements to the fisheries, not on a principle of resentment for the behaviour of the Americans, but on the general principle of promoting the commerce of Great Britain and Ireland; the question on the original motion being then put, it passed in the affirmative.

The House afterwards went into a committee on the motion for bringing in a bill to continue the act for obliging the East India Company to export a certain quantity of our woollen manufactories to their settlements abroad annually; after a short debate it passed in the affirmative 156 to 19, and was reported upon the Speaker's resuming the Chair.

A Spanish frigat has just returned from an expedition, begun in 1773, in order to reconnoitre the American coasts to the highest latitude possible. She reports, having discovered an Indian coast, at the height of 55 degrees, 44 minutes. the inhabitants of which (who are white) approached in 30 canoes, and gave them, in exchange of clothes, a kind of knit covering, such as they wore themselves. Some of these have been sent to the King, and being curiously made of fine wool, much speculation has arisen how they came by it, as sheep are not natives of that climate. They discovered another coast in 49 degrees, and treated with the natives, who were naked. The success of this first Spanish expedition will soon set others on foot.

Capt. Crammond, of the artillery, is appointed aid de camp to Major General Clinton, on the American expedition.

The Lords of the Admiralty have put his Majesty's sloop Senegal into commission, the command of which is given to Capt. Luddington; she is destined for the North American station.

The 22d, 40th, and 45th regiments of foot, that are to embark at Cork for North America, are to be landed at New York.

Lord Rowden, who arrived from Ireland a few days since, has been presented to his Majesty at St. James's, being introduced by Lord Barrington, and kissed his Majesty's hand on his promotion in the guards, and in a few days will set out to join his regiment at Boston.

A petition has been presented from the merchants and traders at and near Huddersfield, to the House of Commons, praying that the House will support the lawful authority of this kingdom over the Americans.

At the Court of St. James's the 5th day of April, 1775, present, The KING's *Most Excellent Majesty in Council.*

Whereas the time limited by his Majesty's order in Council of the 19th of October last, for prohibiting the exporting out of this kingdom, or carrying coastwise, gunpowder, or any sorts of arms or ammunition, will expire upon the 19th of April: And whereas it is judged expedient that the said prohibition should be continued for some time longer, his Majesty doth therefore, by and with the advice of his Privy Council, hereby command, that no person or persons whatsoever (except the Master General, Lieutenant General, or principal officers of the ordnance, for his Majesty's service) do, at any time during six months, to commence from the said 19th instant, presume to transport, into any parts out of this Kingdom, or carry coastwise, any gunpowder, or any sort of arms or ammunition, or ship or lade any gunpowder, or any sort of arms or ammuntion on board any ship or vessel, in order to transport the same into any parts beyond the seas, or carrying the same coastwise, without leave or permission first obtained from his Majesty, or his Privy Council, upon pain of incurring and suffering the respective forfeitures and penalties inflicted by an act passed in the 29th year of his late Majesty's reign, entitled, "An "act to impower his Majesty to prohibit the exportation of salt-"petre, &c."

To the KING's *Most Excellent Majesty.*

The humble address, petition, and remonstrance of the Lord Mayor, Aldermen, and Livery of the city of LONDON, in Common Hall assembled.

Most gracious Sovereign,

WE your Majesty's dutiful and loyal subjects, the Lord Mayor, Aldermen, and Livery of the city of London, beg leave to approach the Throne, and to declare our abhorrence of the measures which have been pursued, and are now pursuing, to the oppression of our fellow subjects in America. These measures are big with all the consequences which can alarm a free and commercial people: A deep, and perhaps fatal wound to commerce; the ruin of manufactures, the diminution of the revenue, and consequent increase of taxes; the alienation of the colonies, and the blood of your Majesty's subjects.

But your petitioners look with less horror at the consequences, than at the purpose of those measures, [illegible]

Your petitioners conceive the liberties of the whole to be inevitably connected with those of every part of an empire, founded in the common rights of mankind; they cannot therefore observe, without the greatest concern and alarm, the constitution fundamentally violated, in any part of your Majesty's dominions. They esteem it to be an essential, unalterable principle of liberty, the source and security of all constitutional rights, that no part of the dominion can be taxed without being represented. Upon this great leading principle they most ardently wish to see their fellow subjects in America secured in what their humble petition to your Majesty prays for, peace, liberty, and safety. Subordination in commerce, under which the colonies have always cheefully acquiesced, is, they conceive, all that this country ought in justice to require. From this subordination such advantages flow, by all the profits of their commerce centering here, as fully compensates this nation for the expence we incur, to which they also contribute in men and money, for their defence and protection, during a general war; and in their provincial wars they have manifested their readiness and resolution to defend themselves. To require more of them would, for this reason, derogate from the justice and magnanimity which have been hitherto the pride and character of this country.

It is, therefore, with the deepest concern, that we have seen the sacred security of representation in their Assemblies wrested from them; the trial by jury abolished; the odious powers of excise extended to all the cases of revenue; the sanctuary of their houses laid open to violation, at the will and pleasure of every officer and servant in the Customs; the dispensation of justice corrupted, by rendering their judges dependent for their seats and salaries on the will of the crown; liberty and life rendered precarious, by subjecting them to be dragged over the ocean, and tried for treason or felony here, where the distance making it impossible for the most guiltless to maintain his innocence, must deliver him up a victim to Ministerial vengeance; soldiers and others in America have been instigated to shed the blood of the people, by establishing a mode of trial which holds out impunity for such murder; the capital of New England has been punished with unexampled rigour, untried and unheard, involving the innocent, and suspected in one common and inhuman calamity; chartered rights have been taken away without any forfeiture proved in order to deprive the people of every legal exertion against the tyranny of their rules; the habeas corpus act and trial by jury have been suppressed, and French despotic government, with the Roman Catholic religion, have been established by law over an extensive part of your Majesty's dominions in America; dutiful petitions for redress of these grievances, from all your Majesty's American subjects have been fruitless: To fill up the measure of these Oppressions, an army has been sent to enforce them.

Superadded to this, measures are now planned upon the most merciless policy of starving our fellow subjects into a total surrender of their liberties, and an unlimited submission to arbitrary Government.

These grievances have driven your Majesty's faithful subjects to despair, and obliged them to have recourse to that resistance which is justified by the great principle of the constitution, actuated by which, at the glorious period of the revolution, our ancestors transferred the Imperial Crown of these realms, from the Popish and tyrannical race of the Stewarts, to the illustrious and protestant House of Brunswick.

Your petitioners are persuaded, that these measures originate in the secret advice of men who are enemies equally to your Majesty's title, and the liberties of your people; that your Majesty's Ministers carry them into execution by the same wicked and fatal corruption, which has enabled them to wound the peace and violate the constitution of this country. This is poisoning the fountain of public security, and rendering that body, which should be the guardian of liberty, a formidable instrument of arbitrary power.

Your petitioners do therefore most earnestly beseech your Majesty to dismiss immediately, and for ever, from your councils, these Ministers and advisers, as the first step towards a full redress of those grievances which alarm and afflict your people.

So shall peace and commerce be restored, and the confidence and affection of all your Majesty's subjects be the solid supporters of your Throne.

His MAJESTY's Answer.

IT is with the utmost astonishment that I find any of my subjects capable of encouraging the rebellious disposition which unhappily exists in some of my colonies in North America. Having entire confidence in the wisdom of my Parliament, the great Council of the nation, I will steadily pursue those measures which they have recommended for the support of the constitutional rights of Great Britain, and the protection of the commercial interests of my kingdoms.

BOSTON, *June* 1.

Extract of a letter from PAISLEY, *dated April* 3.

"TRADE in general is very good at present, but the muslin and silk gauze branch is exceedingly so, the orders from Russia this season are much larger than possibly can be answered, which raised the price from 7 to 12 per cent. above the usual rates."

Extract of a letter from GLASGOW, *of the same date.*

"The British Parliament are still as high as ever in their demands on the Americans, and seem determined to enforce obedience to their laws. We wish these differences may be peaceably settled with honourable conditions for both parties. When that agreeable event happens we shall be glad of your favours."

Extract of another letter from GLASGOW, *dated April* 4.

"Notwithstanding your port's being shut, we have now greater demand for all kinds of Scotch manufactures, than what has been for several years past; they chiefly go to the London markets."

We hear that the Scotch brigades, in the Dutch service, consisting of about 5000 men, are to be employed in America.

His Excellency Joseph Wanton, Esq; Governor of Rhode Island, is deposed from his government by the General Assembly of that province, for refusing his assent to an act for raising 1500 men that were to be employed to assist the colonies in their justifiable opposition to the parent state.

An act for laying an embargo on all kinds of provsions hath been passed by the General Assembly of Rhode Island.

The Provincial Congress of New Hampshire have voted to raise 2000 men.

WORCESTER, *May* 24,

THE week before last the Falcon sloop of war, was cruising about Cape Cod, and meeting with a wood sloop, in ballast, seized her, but promising the skipper to release him and his vessel if he would give information of any vessel that was just arrived from the West Indies with a cargo on board; he at length told the Captain of the Falcon that there was a sloop at Dartmouth, which had just arrived. Whereupon the Captain of the Falcon, instead of releasing the wood sloop, armed and manned her, and sent her in search of the West Indiaman. They found the vessel lying at anchor, but her cargo was landed; however, they seized her and carried her off, after putting part of their crew, and some guns and ammunition, on board. Notice of this getting on shore, the people fitted out a third sloop, with about 30 men and 2 swivel guns, and went in pursuit of these *royal* pirates, whom they came up with at Martha's vineyard, where they lay at anchor at about a leagues distance from each other. The first surrendered without firing a gun; our people, after putting a number of hands on board, bore down upon the other, which by this time had got under sail, but the people in the Dartmouth sloop coming up with her, the pirates fired upon them; the fire was immediately returned, by which three of the pirates were wounded, among whom was the commanding officer; our people boarded her immediately, [illegible]

NEW YORK, *June* 1.

IT is reported that the forces destined for Boston, New York, &c. will not be sent off before the 8th of June, in expectation of the good effects of Lord North's conciliating plan. What infatuation! to imagine such a scheme would be productive of any thing but disgust and contempt.

From South Carolina, we hear they are about to raise a naval force, in defence of our common rights.

The following account is given by a Gentleman of veracity, lately arrived from Boston.

On or about the 20th ult. General Gage ordered 200 soldiers, armed, to proceed in two boats, with swivels, to Grape island, near Weymouth Beach, to take possession of some hay and cattle. The country being alarmed, three or four hundred provincials, collected, and having only one boat, which contained 40 men, they landed on said island, and drove off the regulars, who being much discontented, ran their boats on the flats, where they remained four hours, all which time the provincials continued their fire; the boats then floating, the regulars returned to Boston, with the loss of eight men killed, and several wounded, as the provincials were informed by a Gentleman that left Boston the next day. The provincials being masters of the island, burnt 100 tons of hay, and drove off all the cattle, which were collected there by an enemy to this country. None of the provincials were killed or wounded.

On Sunday last arrived the snow Patty, Capt. Barry, from Liverpool, but last from Corke, in 54 days; by whom we are informed that 30 transports, with the troops on board, were to sail for Boston the 15th of April. They were waiting for more transports, and some men of war from England, which were hourly expected.

We are informed from Charlestown, South Carolina, that the inhabitants of that place had bought the large new ship Maria Wilhelmina, lately built here, and are fitting her for the purpose of guarding the town.

The General Assembly of South Carolina is prorogued to the first of June, and their Provincial Congress is to meet at Charlestown on the 20th of June.

WILLIAMSBURG, *June* 17.

THE last accounts from Boston say, that it is supposed the troops arrived with the three Generals only recruit the army to what it was before the battle of Lexington, and makes, according to the highest account, not above 4000, who are surrounded by an army of 12,000 provincials; that the General's army is distressed for provisions, and this, or some other cause, has induced him to seize on the provisions of the inhabitants of the town, as well the donations as private stock, at the same time he is practising every insidious art to prevent them from coming out according to his contract, with a view, as is supposed, to keep them as hostages for his own security; and that this distress, and some other circumstances, it is thought, will put the provincials upon a desperate attack. The storm seems gathering at Ticonderoga; Governor Carleton has sent 400 men to regain that important post; 1000 Connecticut men are gone to support it, and as it is expected both parties will continue their reinforcements, we may probably soon hear of some warm work there.

The GOVERNOR's *answer to the joint address of the Hon. the* COUNCIL *and the* HOUSE *of* BURGESSES, *in consequence of the message which his Excellency left behind him, upon his retreat on board the* FOWEY *man of war.*

Gentlemen of the COUNCIL, *Mr.* SPEAKER, *and Gentlemen of the* HOUSE *of* BURGESSES,

IN answer to your joint address, presented by your deputies yesterday, I acquaint you, that it appears to me the commotions among the people, and their menances and threats (an enumeration of which I forbear, out of tenderness) have been of such public notoriety, that you must suppose many of his Majesty's subjects in this colony, whether they meditated or not, have at least manifested, such an inveteracy as justifies my suspicion that they would not hesitate to commit a crime, which, horrid and atrocious as it is, I had just ground to apprehend. and when the disposition which the House of Burgesses have shewn towards me, the returns they have made to the respect and civility which I have been forward to offer to them, the countenance they have given to the violent and disorderly proceedings of the people, his Majesty's magazine having been forced and rifled in the presence of some of the members of the House of Burgesses, and, by the information of the committee the House appointed to inspect the magazine, no other endeavours have been used than to prevail on the people to return the arms taken out, but not to commit the persons in whose possession they were found, in order that they might be brought to the punishment due to so heinous an offence, no less against the peace and good order of the country than the dignity and authority of the King; when a body of men assembled in the city of Williamsburg, not only to the knowledge, but with the approbation of every body, for the avowed purpose of attacking a party of the King's forces, which, without the least foundation, it was reported were marching to my protection, and which, if true, ought to have been approved and aided, not opposed and insulted, by all good and loyal subjects; when especially the House of Burgesses, or a committee of the House (which is the same) has ventured upon a step fraught with the most alarming consequences, in ordering and appointing guards, without ever consulting me, to mount in the city of Williamsburg, as is pretended, to protect the magazine, but which may well be doubted, as there then remained nothing therein which required being guarded; but if otherwise, this step nevertheless shows a design to usurp the executive power, which, if it be persisted in, subverts the constitution: I say, when these circumstances are duly considered, I may submit it to your own judgment whether I could reasonably expect any good effect from communicating the ground of my uneasiness to you.

But as you are pleased, Gentlemen, now to assure me, that you will cheerfully concur in any measure that may be proposed proper for the security of myself and family, I leave to your own consideration whether that can be effected any otherwise than by reinstating me in the full powers of my office, as his Majesty's representative, by opening the courts of justice, and restoring the energy of the laws, which is all the security requisite for all parties; by disarming all independent companies, or other bodies of men raised and acting in defiance of lawful authority, and by obliging those who have taken any of his Majesty's public store of arms to deliver them up immediately; and, what is not less essential than any thing, by your own example, and every means in your power, abolishing that spirit of persecution, which, to the disgrace of humanity, now reigns, and pursues with menaces and acts of oppression, all persons who differ from the multitude in political opinion, or are attached from principles and duty to the service of their King and government; by which means, the deluded people never hearing but the disfigured side of a story, their minds are continually kept in that ferment which subjects them for ever to be imposed upon, and leads to the commission of any desperate act, and endangers the general safety. For the more speedy accomplishment of these ends, and the great object and necessary business of the sessions, I shall have no objection to your adjourning to the town of York, where I will meet you, and remain with you till your business be finished.

With respect to your entreaty that I should return to the palace, as the most likely means of quieting the minds of the people, I must represent to you, that, unless there be among you a sincere and active desire to seize this opportunity, now offered to you by Parliament, of establishing the freedom of your country upon a fixed and known foundation, [illegible]

fruitleſs to the people, as, poſſibly, it might be dangerous to myſelf. But if your proceedings manifeſt that happy diſpoſition, which is to be deſired ardently by every good friend to this as well as the mother country, I aſſure you, in the warmth of my heart, that I will return, with the greateſt joy, and ſhall conſider it as the moſt fortunate event of my life if you give me an opportunity to be an inſtrument of promoting your happineſs, and a mediator between you and the ſupreme authority, to obtain for you every explanation of your doubts, and the fulleſt conviction of the ſincerity of their deſire to confirm to you the undiſturbed enjoyment of your rights and liberty; and I ſhall be well pleaſed, by bringing my family back again, that you ſhould have ſuch a pledge of my attachment to this country, and of my wiſhes to cultivate a cloſe and laſting intimacy with the inhabitants.

JUNE 10, 1775. DUNMORE.

Married,—Mr. WILLIAM HARDYMAN, of Charles City, to Miſs NANCY BLACK, daughter of William Black, Eſq; of Cheſterfield.

At a meeting of the HANOVER VOLUNTEER COMPANY, *on the 8th of June,* 1775.

Reſolved, THAT this company approve of the ſpirited reſolution of the WILLIAMSBURG VOLUNTEERS the 25th ult. and that they are determined at the riſk of their lives, to aid and aſſiſt in protecting the liberties of this country againſt all arbitrary meaſures whatſoever.

Reſolved, that the expedition undertaken by this company, in making repriſals on the King's property, for powder removed from the country magazine, by the command of the Governor, proceeded from a ſincere attachment to the liberties of their country, and it is with heart-felt ſatisfaction that their conduct is ſo generally approved by their worthy countrymen.

Signed by order of the company.

JAMES OVERTON, Clk.

AT a meeting of the committee for the county of Middleſex, on Monday the 17th of April, 1775: A complaint being lodged againſt one Thomas Haddin an inhabitant of ſaid county, for refuſing to ſign the Continental Aſſociation, and reviling the ſame, whereupon the committee ordered him to be ſummoned to appear before them this 22d of May, and it plainly appearing that he had been ſummoned, but that he not only refuſed to appear, but expreſſed himſelf in terms of the higheſt contempt both of the aſſociation and committee,

Reſolved, therefore, that the ſaid Thomas Haddin be held forth to the public as an enemy to American liberty.

Ordered, that a copy of the above be ſent to the printers of the Virginia gazette, and that they be requeſted to print the ſame.

LODOWICK JONES, Clk. Com.

AT a meeting of the committee for the county of Middleſex, on the 6th of June, 1775, preſent [illegible] members. It having been reported by one John Parſons a ſhip-builder, that goods to a conſiderable amount, contrary to the aſſociation of the Continental Congreſs, had been landed at Urbanna, on Thurſday the 25th ult. and put into the ſtore of Meſſ. James Mills and co. the committee convened, and after inquiry, and the teſtimony of a witneſs being firſt ſworn, it appeared that the report had not the leaſt foundation. To the end therefore, that the public may not be impoſed on by ſuch falſe and groundleſs reports, the committee think it their duty to declare, that the Gentlemen concerned in ſaid ſtore, have never, as far as they know or believe, been guilty of the ſmalleſt breach of the aſſociation; but on the contrary, have adhered to the ſame with a ſcrupuloſity becoming the friends of American liberty.

Ordered, that a copy of the above be ſent to the printers of the Virginia gazette, and they are deſired to print the ſame.

SAMUEL KLUG, Chairman.

To Meſſ. DIXON & HUNTER.

GENTLEMEN,

IT was with great ſurpriſe, and I muſt confeſs with a good deal of concern, that I obſerved, in Mr. Purdie's gazette of the 9th inſtant, an extract of a letter from London, dated the 10th of March laſt, which mentions "that the merchants of Glaſgow, upon the preſent unhappy differences ſubſiſting betwixt Great Britain and her American colonies, ſent up a very ſpirited petition to Parliament, but at the ſame time let Lord North know, by their member, Lord Frederick Campbell, that they did not mean any oppoſition by it, but only to get credit in America." The writer of this letter muſt have either been greatly miſinformed, or actuated by intereſt or reſentment; for, from the moſt certain intelligence, I can aſſure the good people of this colony, that the latter part of the paragraph mentioned is equally falſe, as it is injurious to the merchants of the city of Glaſgow, and the Gentlemen with whom they are connected in this colony. No part of the Britiſh nation have exerted themſelves with greater warmth, and I may truly add, with greater ſincerity, than the merchants of Glaſgow, for a reſtoration of that happy union ſo ardently wiſhed for by every true friend to America or Great Britain; and I am fully convinced that every merchant in this colony views with the greateſt abhorrence the very idea of ſuch villainous, diſingenuous, and unmanly conduct, as the writer of the above letter charges them with.

The greateſt unanimity, Gentlemen, is eſſentially neceſſary at this period, in this, as well as every other colony in America: Surely then our public printers ſhould be extremely careful to promote, by their publications, an object of ſuch importance; and avoid, with the greateſt caution and reſolution, every thing that may have a contrary effect. MERCATOR.

ON *Friday* the 11th of *July*, will be ſold to the higheſt Bidder, at *Hanover* Town, to be entered on at *Chriſtmas* next, the HOUSE and LOT there belonging to the Eſtate of *Robert Paterſon*, deceaſed, and now occupied by Mr. *Thomas Arbuthnot*. Twelve Months Credit will be allowed for one Half, and eighteen Months for the other, the Purchaſer giving Bond, with Security, to carry Intereſt from the Date if not punctually paid. A good Title will be made by

ROBERT DONALD, Adminiſtrator.

WESTMORELAND, *June* 1, 1775.

I INTEND for *Scotland* very ſoon, and muſt therefore beg the Favour of all Perſons who have had Dealings with me, and owe Balances, to come and have Settlements of them before I leave the Colony; likewiſe thoſe who have Claims againſt me are deſired to bring them in, that they may be paid off. Mr. *John Middleton* will be properly empowered in my Abſence to tranſact my Buſineſs, and to whom I have now given up the Charge of the Store.

I will ſell for ready Money, or ſhort Credit, a SLOOP that carries 60 Hogſheads of Tobacco, two Years old, her upper Works of Mulberry, and every Way well fitted. Likewiſe a SCHOONER that carries 1250 Buſhels; ſhe is new, goes well, and is in every Reſpect well found.

HUGH HAMILTON.

NORFOLK, *June* 16, 1775.

FOR CHARTER,

A NEW BRIGANTINE, now on the Stocks, Burthen about 300 Hogſheads of Tobacco, or 9000 Buſhels of Grain, can be ready to receive a Cargo in five Weeks. Any Perſon wanting ſuch a Veſſel will pleaſe to deliver their Terms to Mr. *John Peden*, who will be at *Williamſburg* until the 20th of this Month, or ſend them to the Subſcriber, at *Norfolk*, who intends leaving the Colony in [illegible]

SMITHFIELD, *June* 12, 1775.

THE Copartnerſhip of *James Ronaldſon* and Company having expired in *November* laſt, all Perſons indebted to them are deſired to pay their reſpective Balances to Mr. *Patrick Ronaldſon*, and thoſe that have Claims are requeſted to make them known.

☞ The Subſcriber intends to leave the Colony in a ſhort Time.

JAMES RONALDSON.

WILLIAMSBURG, *June* 14, 1775.

LOST by the Subſcriber, a few Nights ago, an old POCKET BOOK, containing a few Notes of Hand, with ſundry other Papers; alſo a Bond of 600l. Currency, and another of 150l. Sterling, both bearing Date the 22d of *July* 1774. The Bonds will be ſatisfied to-morrow; therefore it will anſwer no Purpoſe for any Perſon to take an Aſſignment of them. Whoever will bring the ſaid Pocket Book to me, or to Mrs. *Grizel Hay* of this City, ſhall be handſomely rewarded.

ROBERT CAMPBELL.

NANSEMOND, *June* 12, 1775.

I intend to leave the Colony

immediately. 2 JOHN M'INDOE.

TO BE SOLD

For ready Money, to the higheſt Bidder, on FRIDAY *the* 30*th Inſtant* (JUNE) *at the Plantation where Mr.* SAMUEL LONG *lately lived, in* WARWICK *County, known by the Name of* SMITH'S POINT, *near* Newport News,

A VARIETY of Houſehold Furniture, conſiſting of Silver Table Spoons and Teaſpoons, a Silver Soup Spoon, two Silver Salts, one Mohogany Table, and ſundry Prints, *&c.* Alſo a SINGLE CHAIR with Harneſs, two Carts, a Carrylog, a Timber Carriage, ten valuable Draught Oxen, a Houſe Frame, and ſome Plank.—On the ſame Day and place, will be ſold, the ſaid *Samuel Long*'s Right to cut the Timber on a Tract of Land in *Warwick* County, which he purchaſed of *James Ruſſoe*, together with a Quantity of white Oak rough Staves, and about 70 white Oak hewed Stocks, already cut down, and lying on ſaid Land. The Time of Payment to be made known at the Sale.

2 SAMUEL KERR, & Co.

PORTSMOUTH, *June* 12, 1775.

SMITHFIELD, *June* 14, 1775.

I INTEND leaving the Colony for a few Months: The Buſineſs carried on here for Meſſ. *Andrew Sym* and Company, of *Glaſgow*, Merchants, will, in my Abſence, be under the Direction of Meſſ. *John Stirling* and *Patrick Ronaldſon*, who are properly authoriſed to tranſact the ſame.

JOHN SYM.

A LIST *of the fortunate Numbers in the*

BACK CREEK SCHOOL LOTTERY,

SOMERSET COUNTY, MARYLAND.

☞ Thoſe Numbers which have no Prizes affixed to them are Prizes of EIGHT DOLLARS.

No.	Dollars.	No.	Dollars.	No.	Dollars.	No.	Dol.	No.	Dollars.	No.	Dollars.	No.	Dollars.
13		223		448		681		909		1081		1294	
15		25		51		85	30	10		83		96	
19		27		52		86		16		89		1303	
20		30		53		87		18		90		13	
21		33		55		91		19		91	200	15	
23		35		57		92		20		92		24	
25	20	37		60		94		25		93	20	28	
31		41		65		99		28		96		29	
34		47		67	500	700		37		98		33	
39		50		75	20	4		38		1101	20	36	
41		51		79		6		39		5		37	
45		58		89		7		40		11		43	20
50		59		90		9		42	20	12		46	
55		62		94		12		43		15		47	
58		71		97		15		44		17		58	
65		72		503	50	16		45		22		59	
71		74	20	10		24		47		26		64	20
72	50	75		14		25		49		32		65	
79		76		15	30	27		51		33		67	
83		83		18		28		54		38		73	
88		86		26		29		55		42		74	
89		87		27		31		59		44		77	
92		92		30		32		60		45		83	
93		97	50	45		40		63	20	49		94	
96		98		47		43		64		53		96	
97		303		48		51		65		60		97	
99		9		49		55		66		61		99	
100		10		54		56		67		62		1402	
3		16		58		62		68		63		9	
7		26		59	30	64		69		66	100	12	
17		27		72		70		70		75		15	
19		38		73		71		73		89		18	
23	30	41		75		80	100	80		90		24	
26		44		77		87		83		95		28	
27		46		79		88		89	30	97		31	
31		48		80		94		90		1200		35	
33		50		84		97		94		3		37	
36		52		87		98		95		15		38	
37		55		90		813		97		18		39	
43		56		91		20		1003		22		45	
46		57		96	20	21		8		26		47	
51		71		98		24		9		35		48	
52		73		99		27		16	300	36		49	20
53		80		601	20	32		17		42	30	53	
59		81	30	6	20	37		18		45		58	
60		82		9	20	44		20		48		69	
65		85	20	10		47		23		49	20	70	
69		92	50	11		50		25		50		73	30
70		98		13		52	20	26		52	400	74	30
72		401		14		56		30		64		77	
75		2	100	22		61	30	32		64		78	
76		4		23		63		40		67		80	
79		9		27		66		43		68		81	
82		12		29		68		47		71		84	
83		13		31		70		48		73		89	50
85		20		36		78		50		74		90	
87		25		42		80		56		77		91	
91		26	20	44		86		65		81		92	20
95		34		48	30	87		69		84	30	93	20
96		37		63		88		70		86		95	
201		38		68		90		71		88		97	
4		41		72		92		24		90		1500	
12		43		76	50	95		77		92			
14		47		77		901		80		119	20	1st drawn	
										112	20	laſt drawn	

By Order of the Managers.

MAY 13, 1775. JOHN [illegible]ALE, Clk. Check Book.

ALBEMARLE, *May* 28, 1775.

ALL Perſons indebted to the Eſtate of *John Hudſon*, late of this County, are hereby requeſted to make immediate Payment, that I may be enabled to diſcharge the Debts due by the ſame; and all thoſe who have Demands againſt the ſaid Eſtate are deſired to make them known by the 28 of *Octo-*

To be RENTED, *for one or more Years.*

A VALUABLE FARM on *James* River, near the Mouth of *Beaverdam*, in *Goochland* County, 26 Miles from *Richmond*, ſufficient to employ ten Hands and ſix Horſes to great Advantage. This Place is well known, and deſervedly eſteemed, both for Richneſs of Soil and uſeful Improvements in the Farming Way, conſiſting of proper Enclotures, Dwelling-Houſes, Granaries, Stable, and Treading-Floor, together with a large Apple Orchard of late Fruit. My preſent Dwelling-Houſe, Garden, Stable, Store, and other Outhouſes, Peach and Cherry Orchards, with a good Still, being off the Farm, will be let as a Tavern, for which Purpoſe they are conveniently ſituate, and well calculated. For Terms apply to the Subſcriber, on the Premiſes.

5 THOMAS PLEASANTS.

NORFOLK, *June* 6, 1775.

THE Subſcriber (late of *Warwick* County) finding that it is out of his Power to pay all he owes, would willingly make over every thing in his Power to his Creditors, to be divided among them in Proportion to their reſpective Sums; and for that Purpoſe he requeſts that they will meet at Mr. *Stephen Tankard*'s in *Norfolk*, on *Wedneſday* the 28th Inſtant, at 10 o'Clock, to appoint ſuch Truſtees as they ſhall think proper.

2 SAMUEL LONG.

ALEXANDRIA, *June* 5, 1775.

EIGHT POUNDS REWARD.

RUN away from the Subſcriber, two indented Servants named ROBERT SHAW and ANDREW INGLES, both Natives of *Scotland*, and Bakers by Trade. Each of them had on a Bearſkin Jacket lined with Plaid, Oſnabrug Trouſers, old Shoes, and Half worn Caſtor Hats. Their Bundles conſiſt, as it is ſuppoſed, of two Match Coat Blankets, two Pair of Leather Breeches, two Oſnabrug Shirts, two Check Shirts, and two red Jackets. *Shaw* is about 5 Feet 10 Inches high, has a ſwarthy Complexion, dark ſhort friſled Hair, a long Scar on his right Arm, appears bold, and talks much. *Ingles* is about 5 Feet 5 Inches high, has ſhort ſtraight Hair, ſwarthy and long featured, has a Scab over his right Eye, his right Leg is ſore, he is fond of Liquor, and talks more in his Country Dialect than *Shaw*.—THOMAS WALSOM, a Convict, about 27 Years of Age, a Barber by Trade, about 5 Feet 6 Inches high, has a Laddiſh downe Look, brown ſtraight Hair, a little knock-kneed, and a leering Look; had on, and took with him, two white Linen Shirts, an old Drab coloured Cloth Coat, one red and one ſtriped Holland Jacket, one Pair of new Drilling Breeches, one Pair of old Buff coloured Stocking Breeches, one Pair of white and one Pair of white and blue ſpotted Stockings, a new Felt Hat bound with black Ferreting, has a black Silk Handkerchief, and ſome other Things which cannot be deſcribed.—WILLIAM LEE, by Trade a Cooper, about 5 Feet 9 Inches high, marked with the Smallpox, has a remarkable large Noſe, ſpeaks thick, and is impudent; he took with him a yellow Bull-Dog, with cropped Ears, one Side of his Face white, has a Glaſs Eye, and white Breaſt and Neck, is very fond of going into the Water, and anſwers to the Name of *Turk*. The ſaid *Lee* had a Variety of Clothes, which cannot well be deſcribed. Whoever takes up, and ſecures the ſaid Servants, ſhall have the above Reward, or 40s. for each, paid by

JAMES KIRK.
ROBERT ADAM.
GEORGE PURVIS.

(tf—[illegible]3s.)

JUNE 15, 1775.

RUN away, laſt *Saturday*, from *Williamſburg*, two indented *Engliſh* Servants, the Property of the Subſcriber, *viz.* JOHN FLEMING, about 27 Years of Age, thin viſaged, has a ſallow Complexion, and had on, when he went off, a brown Holland ſhort Coat and Jacket, and wears Trouſers; he is by Trade a Painter, Drawer, and Silverſmith. GEORGE WASSELL, about 17 Years of Age, by Trade a Shoemaker, ſtrong made, and much pitted with the Smallpox; he wears a blue Jacket and Trouſers. Whoever ſecures the ſaid Servants in any public Gaol, or delivers them to me at *Norfolk*, ſhall have 30s. Reward for each, beſides what the Law allows.

GAVIN HAMILTON.

NEW KENT, *June* 17, 1775.

RUN away from the Subſcriber the 8th of this Inſtant *(June)* a likely Negro Man named JONATHAN, about 21 Years old, of a yelloviſh Complexion, ſtraight made, about 5 Feet 6 or 7 Inches high, with a bold Countenance, and hath an Impediment in his Speech. He carried with him three different Suits of Clothes, ſo that I cannot deſcribe his Dreſs. He was ſeen in *York* Town laſt *Monday*, intending to make his Eſcape out of the Colony. As he is artful, I do not doubt but he has procured a forged Paſs. Whoever apprehends ſaid Negro, and delivers him to me in *New Kent*, within two Miles of the Brick Houſe Ferry, on *York* River, ſhall have 5l. Reward, and if taken out of the Colony 10l. paid by

2 JAMES TYRIE.

HENRICO, *May* 30, 1775.

RUN away, in *February* laſt, a likely well ſhaped black young Negro Fellow named EDOM, about 18 Years of Age, has a Scar on one of his Elbows, occaſioned by a Burn when a Child, one of his little Fingers is much bent in, has a pleaſant Countenance, and is very artful and active, As I purchaſed him of Col. *Philip Johnſon* ſome Years ago, he may probably be in that Neighbourhood. I will give 40s. to any Perſon that will bring him to me, about three Miles above *Richmond* Town. 4 FORTUNATUS SYDNOR.

OSBORNE'S, *June* 6, 1775.

STRAYED from the Subſcriber, about the 20th of *February* laſt, a dark bay HORSE, 4 Feet 7 Inches high, 6 Years old, branded on the near Shoulder I, his Mane cut on the near Side, and his Tail bobbed, both of which had nearly grown out; he was lame in the Shoulder, his Flanks are of a lighter Colour than his Body, had a thick Thigh, trots hard and faſt, and had remarkable good Courage. He was bred on *Broad* River, *North Carolina*, where he will probably go, if not taken up; but I have Reaſon to believe he was ſtopped by *Thomas Frith* of *Cheſterfield*, and by him exchanged to one *Crowder* of *Dinwiddie*. Whoever takes up the ſaid Horſe, and brings him home, ſhall have 30s. Reward; but if they can make it appear that he was bartered, as I ſuſpect, I will give 3l.

2 PETERFIELD TRENT.

HANOVER, *June* 15, 1775.

STOLEN, or STRAYED, from this Place, the 6th Inſtant, a LIGHT GRAY HORSE, 7 Years old, about 14½ Hands high, not branded, with a hanging Mane and Switch Tail, paces and canters remarkably well, and is a very pleaſant Riding Horſe. Whoever brings the ſaid Horſe to me ſhall receive 20s. Reward, and 5l. on Conviction of the Thief.

THOMAS EVANS.

TAKEN up, in *Hanover*, a LIGHT GRAY HORSE, about 8 or 9 Years old, branded on the near Buttock W, with a Blaze over it, is about [illegible] Feet [illegible] Inches high, [illegible]

POETS CORNER.

ODE *to* HEALTH.

O THOU! from whose kind bounty flows
The greatest comfort Heaven bestows,
With thee, blest health! whilst in my veins
Life's crimson tide its course maintains,
With thee for ever let me dwell,
Nor thou disdain my humble cell:
For if on wealth we fix our aim,
Or glory in a parent's name;
If high ambition fire our mind
With sovereign power to rule mankind;
Or love's soft secret joys inspire
Our tender breasts with warm desire;
Whate'er delights the Gods bestow
To soothe the pangs of human wo,
With thee, blest health! new pleasures bring,
And bloom in one continual spring.

THE Subscriber intends to leave this Colony immediately, and to return in a few Months.---- It is requested of all those indebted to me, that they make immediate Payment to Mr. *George Wright* of *Amelia*, who is properly authorised to receive and grant Discharges.

2‖ PATRICK FORSYTH.

ALL Persons indebted to *Humphrey Hill*, deceased, late of *King* and *Queen* County, are requested to make immediate Payment, and those who have any demands against the said Estate to apply for Payment to

1 JOHN, EDWARD, & WILLIAM HILL, Ex'rs.

LEEDS Town, *June* 2, 1775.

I intend for *Great Britain* immediately. (2) JOHN SHARPLES.

RUN away from the Subscriber, in *King* and *Queen*, the 5th of *October* 1774, a Negro Woman named HANNAH, of the Middle Stature, remarkably black, has been hurt in one Side (I think the right) which makes her limp as she walks; had on, when she went away, a Negro Cotton Jacket, and a *Virginia* Cloth Petticoat, striped with black Yarn. Whoever secures her so that I may get her again (if in this Colony) shall have 40s. Reward, and if out thereof 5l.

‖ JOHN CARDWELL.

AS I was informed, at the late Convention held at *Richmond*, that a very large Number of Sheep were wanted by the Inhabitants of the middle and western Counties of this Colony; on my Return to *Norfolk*, I made Inquiry what Number could be purchased in *Norfolk* and *Princess Anne* Counties, and Parts adjacent; and, from the best Information I have been able to get, I am convinced that several Hundreds may be purchased in those Parts, if Application be made before the 20th Day of *July*, as the Persons who have Sheep for Sale choose to dispose of what they have to spare by that Time.

The Butchers who supply *Norfolk* Market have informed me, that if applied to, they shall be ready to assist Purchasers in making their Purchase; and they certainly know of whom the best, as well as the greatest Number of Sheep, are to be bought.

‖ JAMES HOLT.

For LIVERPOOL,

(To sail in a Month)

THE Ship BRILLIANT, WILLIAM PRIESTMAN Master, can take in 200 Hogsheads of Tobacco on Freight, with Liberty of Consignment. For Terms apply to JOHN LAURENCE, & Co.

☞ Who have also FOR CHARTER, a SHIP of 400 Hogsheads, and a BRIG of 8000 Bushels Burthen.

NORFOLK, *June* 6, 1775.

THE Volunteer Company of *Dinwiddie* County would willingly engage with an expert ADJUTANT to instruct them in military Discipline.

THE Subscriber being very desirous of getting out of Debt, without any Dependence on his ungrateful Debtors, proposes to sell the pleasant and healthy Seat of HUNTINGTOUR, near *Appamattox* River, in the lower End of *Buckingham*, with 1500 or 2000 Acres of good Land, which produces fine Tobacco, Hemp, Wheat, &c. The Houses are new, and the best I have seen in the county; a larger and better Garden I believe is not in the Colony, and on this Land are several Hundred Fruit Trees of the best Kind, many of which were brought by water to *Richmond* Town above 80 Miles. On this Tract of Land is a large Proportion of exceeding fine Meadow Land, with a Fish Pond within three Hundred Yards of the Dwelling-House, stored with various Kinds of fine Fish, sufficient for the Use of a Family the Year round. In this Neighbourhood is Plenty of excellent Venison. The Air is so pure that I never knew an Instance of any Person having the Ague and Fever at *Huntingtour*. I have travelled through the most Parts of *Virginia*, and I have not seen any Part that I would so willingly reside in as this Neighbourhood. If I sell this Place, I shall live on the Part of this Tract of Land which has been advertised for some Time past. I make no Doubt but *Appamattox* River will be soon cleared, and then Wheat will be carried as far as Col. *Banister*'s Mill, near *Petersburg*, for 4d. or 5d. *per* Bushel. I made at this Place 100 Gallons of rich Wine in 1772, and last Year (if it had not been for the Frost) I could have made 5 or 600 Gallons, which Quantity I expect to make this Year.

HUNTINGTOUR would be a pleasant and safe Place for a Gentleman of Fortune to retreat to in the Horrours of a civil War, or in the sickly Months of many Parts of the Lowlands.

"What is Honour, Grandeur, and Wealth?
"All fleeting Nothings without Health!"

I hope any Gentlemen inclinable to purchase will visit the Premises this Summer.——I will also sell, very cheap (that is, for about Half the Value) the Tract of rich LAND I have advertised in *Albemarle* for some Time past.

tf ANTHONY WINSTON.

COMMITTED to *Buckingham* Gaol, on the 15th of *May* last, a Negro Man about 5 Feet 6 Inches high, with a remarkable large Scar on the Back of his right Hand, Scars on each Side of his Face, and had on a *Virginia* Linen Shirt

---

A DECENT young Woman wishes to live with a good Family, not very distant from the Neighbourhood of *Petersburg*. She would cheerfully discharge the common Duty of a Housekeeper, without any other Reward than her Board, and such Gratuity as may be graciously bestowed. For her Character, and other Information, inquire of Mr. *William Bradley*, or Mr. *William Timberlake*, of *Petersburg*.

NORTHUMBERLAND, *May* 25, 1775.

The SUBSCRIBER intends to leave the Colony immediately.

‖ THOMAS FORSYTH.

RUN away from the Subscriber, in *Farnham* Parish, *Richmond* County, the 12th of *May* last, a Convict Servant named WILLIAM WELLS, imported this Spring in the *Justitia*, Capt. *Kidd*, about 6 Feet high, very thin, a little pitted with the Smallpox, of a brown Complexion, his Nose somewhat red, and has short dark brown Hair. He had on, when he went away, a gray Bath Coating Coat and Waistcoat (the Waistcoat, I am informed, he has changed for a short red one since he ran away) a Check Shirt, a Pair of Osnabrug long Breeches, patched on both Thighs, a Pair of old single Channel Pumps tied with Strings, a small Hat, the Crown of which is sewed in with brown Thread, and cocked two Ways; he carried with him a Pair of light coloured coarse Cloth Breeches, patched on the Knees. He is very saucy, and fond of Liquor. I am informed he was seen the 18th of *May* at *Hobb's Hole*, and wanted to engage as a Sailor on Board some of the Ships there; but failing of employment, he quitted that place with two Sailors, who stole a Pettiauger with a Design of going to *Norfolk*. Whoever conveys him to me, shall have 5l. Reward. FRANCIS CHRISTIAN.

☞ All Captains or Masters of Vessels are forewarned carrying him out of the Colony, at their Peril. (2‖)

For CHARTER *to any Part of* BRITAIN,

AN EXCEEDING GOOD

VESSEL,

Burthen about 500 Hogsheads.

FOR TERMS APPLY TO

Greenwood, Ritson, & Marsh.

NORFOLK, *May* 3, 1775. (tf)

DUMFRIES, *May* 30, 1775.

STRAYED from my Plantation, near *Dumfries*, on *Friday* the 12th Instant, a BRIGHT BAY MARE near 14 Hands high, with a long Bob Tail and very thick Mane, paces naturally, and gallops very awkwardly, marked, to the best of my Remembrance, with a W on the left Shoulder, shod before, had a Neck Yoke on when she strayed away, and was seen about ten Days ago, near *Bull Run* Church, in *Fauquier* County. Whoever will bring her to me in *Dumfries* shall have 50s. Reward. GEORGE GRAHAM.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY,

TWO GOOD

JOURNEYMEN SHOEMAKERS

Who will meet with good Encouragement by applying to

WILLIAMSBURG, *June* 2, 1775. THOMAS SKINNER.

COMMITTED to the Gaol of *Elizabeth City* County, a Negro Man named BEN, of a yellow Complexion, pitted with the Smallpox, about 22 Years old, 5 Feet 7 or 8 Inches high, and has on an Osnabrug Shirt, and white Negro Cotton Jacket and Breeches. He says he belongs to *James Prato*, of the Island of *Bermudas*. The Owner is desired to prove his Property, pay Charges, and take him away.

‖ JOHN M'LACHLEN, Gaoler.

WILLIAMSBURG, *June* 3, 1775.

DURING my Absence from this Colony, Mr. *William Maitland* will transact the Business of Bursar to the College of *William* and *Mary*, as also my own Business, under the Direction of *John Blair*, *Thomas Everard*, and *John Tazewell*, Esquires, who have been pleased to accept of a Power of Attorney from me for that purpose.

ROBERT MILLER.

I INTEND to leave the Colony as soon as possible. All Persons having any demands against me are desired to make them known immediately; and those who are indebted I hope will not fail to discharge their Accounts this Meeting. I have for Sale a Mulatto Fellow about 18 Years of Age, used to House and Garden Work, and taking Care of Horses; also sundry Pieces of exceeding good Mohogony and Walnut Furniture, two full blooded Mares, 15 Hands high, with their Foals, one Year old, by Partner, remarkably large and fine. The above may be seen, and the Terms known by applying to me in *Williamsburg*. HENRY MORSE.

TO BE SOLD,

To the highest Bidder, on the Premises, on TUESDAY *the 1st of* AUGUST *next.*

ALL that valuable Tract of LAND late the Property of *Matthew Branch*, deceased, lying on *James* River, in the County of *Chesterfield*, containing about 500 Acres. One Half the Purchase Money to be paid on the Delivery of the Land, and the other Half twelve Months after. A good Title will be made by RIDLEY BRANCH, and MATTHEW BRANCH.

6

WARWICK, *May* 29, 1775.

RUN away from the Subscriber, in *Nansemond*, some Time in *May* 1774, a *Virginia* born Negro Fellow named WILL, about 35 Years old, about 5 Feet 10 Inches high, very black, stout, and well made, has several Scars, one across each Ear, and one on his Chin. He has been seen in *King William* County, with a Negro Woman of Mr. *William Allegre*'s. I will give FIVE POUNDS to any Person who delivers the said Fellow to me in *Nansemond*, or TEN DOLLARS to have him secured in any of his Majesty's Gaols, so that I may get him again. He is outlawed; and as he is very artful, it is apprehended he may make his Escape from those who take him, if they are not particularly careful.

‖ HENRY GODWIN.

SOUTHAMPTON County, *April* 19, 1775.

STRAYED, or STOLEN, from the Subscriber, on the 15th of *December* last, a BAY HORSE

TAKEN up, in *Amelia*, a BAY MARE and COLT, the latter about a Year old this Spring, with a Blaze in her Face, and four white Feet; the Mare appears to be old, has a Star in her Forehead, some Saddle Spots on her Back, and branded on the near Buttock P, with some other letter before it which cannot be made out. Posted, and appraised to 9l.

‖ JOHN ATKERSON.

TAKEN up, in *Cumberland*, a DARK BAY MARE about 10 Years old, 4 Feet 4 Inches high, branded on the near Shoulder and Buttock A, and on the off Shoulder PW. Posted, and appraised to 8l. (‖) WILLIAM SMITH.

TAKEN up, in *Stafford*, a BLACK COW with a white Belly, marked with a Crop and two Slits in her right Ear, and a Swallowfork in the left Ear, about 6 Years old; also a BLACK BULL, with a white Belly, his right Ear marked with a Crop and Underkeel, and his left with a Crop, supposed to be two Years old. Posted and appraised, the Cow to 45s. and the Bull to 15s. JOHN MOUNTJOY.

TAKEN up, in *Buckingham*, two MARES, *viz.* a DARK BAY about 4 Feet 5 Inches high, 5 or 6 Years old, trots and paces, her Mane hangs on the right Side, branded on the near Shoulder and Buttock, and on the near Jaw, ∩; the other is a SORREL, about 4 Feet 4 or 5 Inches high, 5 or 6 Years old, her Mane hangs on the right Side, has a Switch Tail, which is much whiter than her Mane, a small Blaze on her Face down to her Nose, and only trots. Posted and appraised, the former to 8l. and the latter to 10l.

‖ WILLIAM GILLIAM.

TAKEN up, in *Buckingham*, a BLACK MARE about 3 Years old, her Mane hangs on the near Side, has some white Hairs in her Face, Mane, and Tail, paces and trots, and has on a bell, which is cracked in several places, and is tied with a Leather String. Posted, and appraised to 15l.

ISAAC AGEE.

TAKEN up, in *Caroline*, a brindled COW, marked with a Crop and Underkeel in the right Ear. Posted, and appraised to 50s. WILLIAM REDD.

TAKEN up, in *Bedford*, on the north Fork of *Otter* River, a SORREL MARE about 3 Years old, 4 Feet 8 Inches high, with a light Mane and Tail, and a large Blaze in her Face, branded on the off Buttock and near Shoulder M. Posted, and appraised to 10l. (‖) JOHN JAMESON.

TAKEN up, in *Bedford*, a white and black COW, marked with an Under[illegible] in the left Ear, and a Half Crop in the right, appears to be pretty old. Posted, and appraised to 50s.

‖ JOHN STIFF.

TAKEN up, in *Bedford*, on the Waters of *Meadow* Creek, a middle sized BAY MARE, with about a five Shilling Bell on, branded on the near Shoulder S, trots naturally, and is about 4 Feet 3 or 4 Inches high. Posted, and appraised to 8l. 5s.

‖ WALTER DEWITT.

TAKEN up, in *Bedford*, on *Fleming*'s Mountain, a BLACK HORSE about 4 Feet 7 Inches high, 6 Years old, branded on the near Shoulder and Buttock, and on the off Shoulder, O; he has a Mark, or Scar, on the near Buttock, under the Letter, and trots naturally. Posted, and appraised to 10l.

‖ WILLIAM HUMPHREY.

STRAYED, or STOLEN, from *Fredericksburg*, on *Saturday* Evening the 30th of *April* last, a small BRIGHT BAY MARE about 13¼ Hands high, 6 Years old, trots and paces, has a Switch Tail, is a little marked on the Breast with a Collar, but not branded. She was bred near *King William* Courthouse, and very probably may be gone that Way. Whoever delivers the said Mare to me, in *Dumfries*, shall have FOUR DOLLARS Reward.

4 ADAM JORDAN.

RUN away from the Subscriber, in *New Kent*, the 27th of *April* last, a Negro Fellow named MICHAEL, about 25 Years old, 5 Feet 7 Inches high, had on a Cotton Waistcoat, an Osnabrug Shirt, Leather Breeches, and a Pair of black Stockings. He walks remarkably straight, and has been in *Williamsburg* offering to hire himself. Whoever brings him to me shall have 40s. Reward, or 20s. if secured in any Gaol.

tf SAMUEL APPERSON.

STRAYED from the Subscriber, in *Blandford*, on the 4th of *March* last, a dark bay Mare, 7 or 8 Years old, about 14 Hands high, with a hanging Mane and Switch Tail, cat-hamm'd, paces naturally, has some Saddle Spots on the near Side, and branded WK, or WR, on the near Soulder and Buttock. Also a small sorrel FILLY went away with her, two Years old this Spring, had a Snip on the right Nostril, but neither docked nor branded. They were seen on *Rowanty*, and are imagined to have gone towards *Walker*'s Mill, on *Nottoway*, or *Hick*'s Ford, on *Meherrin*.——Whoever will bring the said Mares to me shall be handsomely rewarded for their Trouble.

(tf) DAVID BLACK.

TO BE RENTED,

A large Dwelling-House

In RICHMOND TOWN,

40 Feet by 20, with two rooms below and two above, a Garden newly pailed in, a Kitchen, and all other Outhouses necessary for a Family. The Situation is as pleasant as any in Town.

The Terms may be known by applying to the Printers hereof, or to the Subscriber, in said Town.

(tf) GABRIEL GALT.

TO BE SOLD,

THREE Thousand Acres of well timbered LAND, near *Newmarket*, in *Caroline* County, whereon are two Plantations in good Repair, with proper and convenient Edifices for farming or making of Tobacco. For Terms apply to the Subscriber.

(tf) JOHN BAYLOR.

TO BE SOLD,

A TRACT of LAND in *Caroline* County, contiguous to *Mattapony*, containing about 2000 Acres of well timbered Land, the Property of Mr. *Robert Baylor*. The Terms may be known by applying to Mr. *Nathaniel Burwell* of *King William*, Mr. *John Armistead* of *Caroline*, and Mr. *John Baylor*, Executors. (tf)

For SALE, *and very* CHEAP,

THE Tract of LAND whereon I now live, in the lower End of *Caroline* County, that contains 470 Acres, and is known to be very good. The Improvements are, a new Dwelling-House [illegible] by 20 Feet, with three Dormants on a Side, two Fireplaces [illegible] a good Cellar, the Kitchen 24 by 16 Feet [illegible]

Supplement to *Dixon & Hunter's* VIRGINIA GAZETTE.

WILLIAMSBURG, *June* 17.

Yesterday the following address was presented to his Excellency the Governor on board the Fowey man of war.

To his Excellency the Right Hon. JOHN *Earl of* DUNMORE, *his Majesty's Lieutenant and Governor General of the Colony and Dominion of* VIRGINIA, *and Vice Admiral of the same:*

MY LORD,

WE his Majesty's dutiful and loyal subjects, the Burgesses of Virginia, now met in General Assembly, have taken into our consideration the joint address of the two Houses of Parliament, his Majesty's answer, and the resolution of the Commons, which your Lordship has been pleased to lay before us, wishing nothing so sincerely as the perpetual continuance of that brotherly love which we bear to our fellow subjects of Great Britain; and still continuing to hope and believe that they do not approve the measures which have so long oppressed their brethren in America, we were pleased to receive your Lordship's notification that a benevolent tender had at length been made to the British House of Commons towards bringing to a good end our unhappy disputes with the mother country. Next to the possession of liberty, my Lord, we should consider such a reconciliation as the greatest of all human blessings. With these dispositions we entered into consideration of that resolution: We examined it minutely; we viewed it in every point of light in which we were able to place it, and with pain and disappointment we must ultimately declare, it only changes the form of oppression, without lightening its burthen. We cannot, my Lord, close with the terms of that resolution, for these reasons:

Because the British Parliament has no right to intermeddle with the support of civil government in the colonies. For us, not for them, has Government been instituted here; agreeable to our ideas, provision has been made for such officers; and we cannot conceive that any other legislature has a right to prescribe either the number or pecuniary appointment of our officers. As a proof that the claim of Parliament to interfere in the necessary provisions for support of civil government, is novel, and of a late date, we take leave to refer to an act of our Assembly, passed so long since as the 32d year of the reign of King Charles II. entitled, "An act for raising a public revenue, and for the better support of the government of this his Majesty's colony of Virginia." This act was brought over by Lord Culpeper, then Governor, under the great seal of England, and was enacted in the name of "the King's Most Excellent Majesty, by and with the consent of the General Assembly."

Because, to render perpetual our exemption from an unjust taxation, we must saddle ourselves with a perpetual tax, adequate to the expenditures, and subject to the disposal, of Parliament alone; whereas we have right to give our money, as the Parliament does theirs, without coercion, from time to time, as public exigencies may require. We conceive that we alone are the judges of the condition, circumstances, and situation of our people, as the Parliament are of theirs. It is not merely the mode of raising, but the freedom of granting our money, for which we contend; without these we possess no check on the royal prerogative; and what must be lamented by all dutiful and loyal subjects, we should be stripped of the only means, as well of recommending this country to the favours of our most gracious sovereign, as of strengthening those bands of amity with our fellow subjects, which we would wish to remain indissoluble.

Because, on our undertaking to grant money as is proposed, the Commons only resolve to forbear laying pecuniary taxes on us; still leaving unrepealed their several acts passed for the purposes of restraining the trade, and altering the form of government and religion of Quebec; enlarging the jurisdiction of the Courts of Admiralty; taking from us the right of trial by jury, and transporting us into other countries, to be tried for criminal offences. Standing armies too are still to be kept among us; and the other numerous grievances of which ourselves and sister colonies, separately, and by our representatives in General Congress, have so often complained, are still to continue without redress.

Because, at the very time of requiring from us grants of money, they are making disposition to invade us with large armaments by sea and land, which is a stile of asking gifts, not reconcileable to our freedom. They are also proceeding to a repetition of injury, by passing acts for restraining the commerce and fisheries of the provinces of New England, and for prohibiting the trade of the other colonies with all parts of the world, except the islands of Great Britain, Ireland, and the West Indies: This seems to bespeak no intention to discontinue the exercise of this usurped power over us in future.

Because, on our agreeing to contribute our proportion towards the common defence, they do not propose to lay open to us a free trade with all the world: Whereas, to us it appears just, that those who bear equally the burthens of Government, should equally participate of its benefits, either be contented with the monopoly of our trade, which brings greater loss to us and benefit to them, than the amount of our proportional contributions to the common defence; or, if the latter be preferred, relinquish the former, and do not propose, by holding both, to exact from us double contributions. Yet we would remind Government, that on former emergencies, when called upon, as a free people, however cramped by this monopoly, in our resources of wealth, we have liberally contributed to the common defence. Be assured then, that we shall be generous in future, as in past times, disdaining the shackles of proportion, when called to the free station in the general system of the empire.

Because, the proportion now made to us, involves the interest of all the other colonies. We are now represented in General Congress, by members approved by this House, where our former union it is hoped will be so strongly cemented that no partial applications can produce the slightest departure from the common cause. We consider ourselves as bound in honour, as well as in interest, to share one general fate with our sister colonies, and should hold ourselves base deserters of that union to which we have acceded, were we to agree on any measures distinct and apart from them.

There was indeed a plan of accommodation offered in Parliament, which though not entirely equal to the terms we had a right to ask, yet differed but in few points from what the General Congress had held out. Had Parliament been disposed sincerely, as we are, to bring about a reconciliation, reasonable men had hoped that by meeting us on this ground, something might have been done. Lord Chatham's bill on the one part, and the terms of the Congress on the other, would have formed a basis for negotiation, which a spirit of accommodation on both sides might perhaps have reconciled. It came recommended too, from one whose successful experience in the art of Government should have ensured to it some attention from those to whom it was tendered. He had shewn to the world that Great Britain with her colonies united firmly under a just and honest government, formed a power which might bid defiance to the most potent enemies. With a change of Ministers, however, a total change of measures took place. The component parts of the empire have, from that moment, been falling asunder, and a total annihilation of its weight in the political scale of the world seems justly to be apprehended.

These, My Lord, are our sentiments on this important subject, which we offer only as an individual part of the whole empire. Final determination we leave to the General Congress now sitting, before whom we now shall lay the papers your Lordship has communicated to us. To their wisdom we commit the improvement of this important advance; if it can be wrought into any good, we are assured they do it. To them also we refer the discovery of that proper method of representing our well founded grievances which your Lordship assures us will meet with the attention and regard so justly due to them. For ourselves, we have exhausted every mode of application our invention could suggest as proper and promising. We have decently remonstrated with Parliament; they have added new injuries to the old; we have wearied out King with supplications; he has not deigned to answer us; we have appealed to the native honour and justice of the British nation; their efforts in our favour have been hitherto ineffectual. What then remains to be done? That we commit our injuries to the even-handed justice of that Being, who doth no wrong; earnestly beseeching him to illuminate the counsels, and prosper the endeavours of those to whom America hath confided her hopes; that through their wise direction, we may again see re-united the blessings of liberty and property, and the most permanent harmony with Great Britain.

His EXCELLENCY's Answer.

IT is with real concern I can discover nothing in your address that I think manifests the smallest inclination to, or will be productive of, a reconciliation with the mother country.

Extract of a Letter from LONDON, *April* 27.

"Lord Effingham's regiment, now in Ireland, was ordered to America, upon which his Lordship sent a letter of resignation to Lord Barrington, Secretary at War, declaring that he would never assist in carrying measures into execution against the Americans, which, from principle, he abhorred, and had opposed in his place in the House of Lords: Barrington declined laying the letter before the King, saying it should come through the Lord Lieutenanant of Ireland, as the regiment was there: Lord Effingham replyed, he might do as he pleased with the letter, but that he would not go to America.

"Lord Effingham's courage and gallantry is as indisputable as any man's in the world.

"This may be depended on as a fact, though it has never appeared in the London papers.

"A spurious speech, said to be delivered by Gen. Burgoyne in the House of Commons, is printed by Administration and sent over to America to be distributed in order to deceive the Americans with respect to the principles and intentions of this wicked man. The best reply to this speech will be for all the American printers to publish one of Junius's letters where he gives the true character of Colonel (now General) Burgoine."

On Wednesday Col. RICHARD BLAND arrived here from the General Congress, of which he is a member for this Colony; and we learn that they were sitting when that Gentleman came away.

Deaths.] Mr. JOHN TURNER, merchant, and Mr. DANIEL BAXTER, of this City.

In the resolve of the House of Burgesses in answer to the Governor's message, published in our last gazettes, there is an errour: Instead of *kind and tender services* read *tender of services*, &c.

By the Elizabeth, Capt. Barron, from London, we have received papers to the 27th of April, from which we have extracted the following particulars.

LONDON, *April* 24.

IT is said, that Lord North, before the rising of Parliament, will bring in a bill for solemnly declaring all extra-provincial meetings among the colonies to be rebellion, and punishable accordingly.

April 26. About six o'clock yesterday morning an express arrived at Buckingham House, from General Gage, at Boston.

In the council held at Lord Gower's before the holidays, it was finally determined to reinforce General Gage yet further; to order him to leave 6000 men in Boston, and to march with 14,000 to Philadelphia; previously dispersing a proclamation, declaring all persons who presumed to meet in any extra-provincial congress, rebels.

Another account we have received, makes the plan to be for the General entirely to evacuate Boston, leaving that town to the fleet.

Extract of a letter from CORK, *April* 13.

"We hear that two of the transports with the troops for America, getting under way this morning, ran foul of each other, when one of them had her bowsprit damaged; it is expected she will be repaired by to-morrow, and that the whole will sail."

The advices which Administration has received from America, and which they have not thought proper to communicate, is, in substance, that the militia of Massachusetts and Connecticut are actually embodied, have prepared magazines, and are assembled, to the number of twelve thousand effective men. Salem was the head quarters when these advices came away; but a considerable body were on their march to Boston. So that there is not a doubt, and the Ministers themselves expect it, that the next news will bring an account of an action.

The King has given to Governor Hutchinson, late Governor of Massachusetts Bay, and formerly a shop-keeper in Boston, a pension of two thousand pounds per annum; and to Sir Francis Bernard, also late Governor of the same Province, eight hundred pounds per annum pension.

Government propose in future that all Governors of Boston shall be the Commander in Chief in America, for the time being, by which means both the civil and military system will be under one and the same arbitrary sway.

The following act for "restraining the trade and commerce of the colonies of New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Maryland, Virginia, and South Carolina, to Great Britain, Ireland, and the British islands in the West Indies," differs from that for restraining the trade and commerce of Massachusett's Bay only in the following particulars, viz. 1st, The first of July is the day fixed by the Massachusett's Bay act, after which no goods enumerated in the act 12 Charles II. are to be brought into any other British colony, or into Great Britain; and no other goods of the manufacture of the colonies mentioned, are to be transported to any other place, is by this act fixed to the 10th of the said month.—2d, The period for giving bond for landing goods, laden on board any vessel, either in Great Britain, or the British West India Islands, is fixed to July 10.—3d, No goods to be shipped from the counties of Newcastle, Kent, or Sussex on Delaware, in North America, or any other place than Great Britain or Ireland, or the British islands in the West Indies, till oath or affirmation be made that the said goods are the product of one of the said counties, and a certificate granted from the Collector or other proper officer of the customs for that purpose; on failure of complying herewith ship and goods to be forfeited.—All the clauses in the Massachusett's Bay act, relating to the whale and Newfoundland fisheries, are omitted in this.

Yesterday there was a levee at St. James's, at which were present the Duke of Montague, Marquis of Rockingham, Lords Rochford, Strafford, North, Exeter, Craven, Clare, Bulkley, Scarborough and son, Stormont, Hinchinbroke, Barrington, &c. Lord North did not stay, and Lord Barrington kept the King in conference till near 4 o'clock.

The House of Commons yesterday went into a committee of the Whole House on his Majesty's message concerning the palaces of Somerset House and Buckingham House, when Lord North made the following motions, to which the committee agreed, and they were afterwards reported by Sir Charles Whitworth to the House, and resolved upon nemine contradicente:

That it is the opinion of this committee, that the House in which his Majesty now resides, lately called Buckingham House, and now the Queen's House, be vested in her Majesty in case she survives the King:

That after this determination the said House be vested in his Majesty, his heirs and successours, for ever:

That the Royal Palace of Somerset House, which by an act of the second year of his present Majesty was vested in the Queen, be vested in the King, his heirs, and successours, for the purpose of building certain public offices. When the House had agreed to these resolutions, the Chairman asked leave for the committee to sit again to-morrow.

Lord North introduced these motions by an explanatory speech, in which he stated the ruinous condition of Somerset House, and of many of the public offices; likewise the inconvenient situation of others; and he informed the committee that the expence would not be very heavy to the public, while it would be a great ornament to the town, to erect the following offices upon the site of Somerset House; the navy and pay office, the victualling office, the salt, stamp, tax, and ordnance offices; and still there would be room enough left for the Royal Academy. His Lordship observed, that when the committee sat again, he should be prepared with estimates of the expences of the proposed buildings; and also with an estimate of the sum proper to be granted to his Majesty as an indemnification for the original purchase of Buckingham House; and for the monies expended since, for enlarging and embellishing it, to render a royal residence. He concluded with observing, that it had been reported abroad, that the propositions concerning Buckingham House, were only a scheme to raise money to pay the debts of the civil list; but he assured Parliament that this business was totally independent and separate from an application which would be made this session of Parliament for a supply to pay the civil list debts, or such an augmentation of the annuity (800,000l. per annum) granted to the King, as should enable his Majesty to support the honour and dignity of the British Crown, for which purpose his present income was inadequate. He said that he should never be ashamed of bringing such a proposition before Parliament, till he was convinced that he had done wrong in advising several of the expences which occasioned the Crown to be in debt, and which he would prove to the House were services of the nature of public services, though provided for out of the King's civil list money.

April 27. It is now beyond a doubt, that the Cabinet is in great confusion, owing to some very alarming Advices from North America, and almost every member of the efficient Council differs in opinion as to the further measures to be taken with respect to the insurgents, as the Americans are now called by some noble Lords; while others style them traitors and rebels. Lord North, at all events, is for keeping the Parliament sitting during the summer, being determined always to fight his antagonists both at home and abroad on parliamentary ground.

They write from St. Maloe's, that a much greater number of vessels are fitting out in that port, and other places on the coast, for the Newfoundland fishery, than were ever remembered.

To inspire the General Officers destined for America with infernal rage, they are to be conveyed thither by the door-keeper of Hell, Cerberus. The name of the sloop is an emblem to them what they are to do when landed; that as the said dog Cerberus, according to the fiction of the poets, tore in pieces and devoured every thing which came near him, so they are to butcher and destroy the rebels of America, sparing neither man, woman, nor child.

ON *Monday* the 3d of *July* will be exposed to Sale (if fair, otherwise next fair Day) at *Lund's* Creek, in *King George* County, a large Quantity of genteel Plain and all Kinds of elegant Housebold Furniture, belonging to the Estate of Col. *John Champe*, deceased. Twelve Months Credit will be allowed the Purchasers, on giving Bond and approved security to (2‖) WILLIAM CHAMPE, Executor.

☞ If the Bonds are not paid, to carry Intereſt from the Date.

ALEXANDRIA, *June* 12, 1775.

THE Subscribers would willingly learn any Number of Boys the MILITARY MUSICK of the FIFE and DRUM; and also supply any Persons with Musick for said Instruments. Gentlemen desirous of having Pupils instructed may depend on the greatest Attention being paid to them. Our Terms are half a Guinea Entrance, and a Guinea per Month for each Instrument.

THOMAS STERLING.
THOMAS HOSKINS.
1‖

FOR SALE,

Under a Power of Attorney from John Boisseau *to the Subscribers.*

TWO valuable Tracts of LAND in *Dinwiddie*; one on *White Oak* Creek, containing 414 Acres, the Quality of which is exceeding good for Tobacco and Wheat, lies in good Order for working 4 or 5 Hands, with sufficient Houses for securing the Crop, and within 10 Miles of *Petersburg*. The other is within 12 Miles of *Petersburg*, on *Gravelly Run*, well calculated for Tobacco, Wheat, and Corn, containing upwards of 1000 Acres, with several valuable Plantations thereon, with fine Orchards, which may be sold altogether, or in Parcels, as may best suit the Purchasers. On this last mentioned Tract is a valuable Grist Mill just built. The *White Oak* Tract will be exposed to Sale at the Plantation thereon, the 4th of *September* next, if fair, otherwise next fair Day; and the *Gravelly Run* Land at the Mill aforesaid, on the 5th Day following. Part ready Money will be expected at the Day of Sale, or upon the Acknowledgment of the Land for each Tract. Payments of the Residue will be agreed upon at the Day of Sale.

WILLIAM WATKINS.
JAMES BOISSEAU.
‖

TO BE SOLD

For ready Money, at public auction, at Hanover *Court House, on* Thurſday *the 6th of* July *next, being Court Day.*

A TRACT of LAND lying in the County of *Hanover*, about four Miles from *Hanover* Town, on the Road leading from the said Town, to *Richmond* Town, containing by Estimation one hundred and forty Acres, more or less, with convenient Buildings thereon, lately in the Possession of *Parke Smith*, and sold pursuant to a Deed of Trust from the said *Smith* made to the Subscriber, to satisfy a Debt due to *Adams & Parke*.

June 6, 1775. 2 GEORGE PARKE.

YORK County, *June* 16, 1775.

STRAYED from the Subscriber, two HORSES, one of which is a bright Bay, 6 Years old, about 14 Hands and a Half high, with a hanging Mane and Switch Tail, and branded on the near Buttock R S. He was purchased in *Hanover*, and it is supposed will endeavour to return thither. The other is a Sorrel, 5 Years old, about 4 Feet 7 Inches high, with a white hanging Mane and Switch Tail, and branded on the near Buttock thus ✠. Whoever will deliver the said Horses at the Rev. Mr. *Camm*'s in *Williamsburg*, or to me in the lower Part of *York* County, shall have a Reward adequate to his trouble.

SAMUEL SHEILD.

TAKEN up by the Subscriber in *Orange* County a BLACK Horse about 4 Feet 4 or 5 Inches high, about 11 Years old, has some Saddle Spots, branded on both Buttocks thus ⊃, had a bell with a leather Collar on. Posted and appraised to 6l.

THOMAS STAP.
2‖